

ing filed bond, the Goddard Grocer Co., in the sum of \$1,000, and the other claimants, in the sum of \$1,500, in conformity with section 10 of the act, it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimants upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7884. Misbranding of Cu-Co-Ba "Tarrant." U. S. * * * v. 10 Dozen Boxes of Cu-Co-Ba "Tarrant." Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 10526. I. S. No. 16528-r. S. No. E-1503.)

On June 6, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 10 dozen boxes of Cu-Co-Ba "Tarrant," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Savannah, Ga., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 13, 1919, by the Tarrant Co., New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of Georgia, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Cu-Co-Ba 'Tarrant' The Old Tarrant Extract of Cubebs and Copaiba."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of copaiba, cubebs, and magnesium oxid.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for diseases of the kidneys and mucous membranes, especially those of the genito-urinary tract, lesions of the mucous surfaces, excessive and annoying discharges, inflammations and irritations of the bladder, kidneys, prostate, urethra and vagina, gleet, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, growth of the gonococcus and other obnoxious micrococci, foul discharges, raw or denuded mucous surfaces, chronic bronchitis with offensive expectoration, irritation of prostate with frequent desire to urinate, chronic catarrhal condition known as leucorrhoea or whites, or the contagious disorder known as gonorrhoea or clap, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On October 18, 1919, the Tarrant Co., claimant, having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$150, in conformity with section 10 of the act.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7885. Misbranding of G Zit. U. S. * * * v. 1 Dozen Packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns', and 3 Dozen Packages of G Zit Antiseptics. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10622. I. S. No. 7661-r. S. No. C-1297.)

On June 24, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1 dozen packages of "G Zit" Complete-Stearns', and 3 dozen packages of G Zit Antiseptics, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Tulsa, Okla., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about April

10, 1918, by Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Portland, Oreg., and transported from the State of Oregon into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part, "'G Zit' Complete-Stearns' Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc., Portland, Oregon—Vancouver, B. C.," and "G Zit Antiseptics [Urinary]—Stearns' Stearns-Hollinshead Co., Inc., Portland, Oregon; Toronto, Canada."

Analyses of samples of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the G Zit consisted of two preparations, bougies and antiseptics. The bougies consisted of silver nucleinate in a cacao butter base, and the antiseptics consisted essentially of balsam of copaiba, oleoresin of cubeb, and a small amount of sulphureted oil.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effect thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for sexual diseases, gonorrhœa, gonorrhœa neglected or wrongly treated, chronic prostatitis, stricture, and gleet, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On August 13, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7886. Misbranding of Prescription 1000. U. S. * * * v. 11 Bottles of Prescription 1000. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10398 I. S. No. 12927-r. S. No. E-1431.)

On May 21, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of Prescription 1000, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Boston, Mass., consigned on or about April 16, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding under the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, "Prescription 1000 External."

Analysis of a sample of the product by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a dilute aqueous solution of potassium permanganate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, appearing on the labels and in the circulars accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented that the article was a treatment, remedy, and cure for gleet, gonorrhœa, bladder troubles, frequent urination, and inflammation, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On May 10, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7887. Misbranding of Santal Midy. U. S. * * * v. 3½ Dozen Bottles of Santal Midy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10504. I. S. No. 15718-r. S. No. E-1476.)

On June 2, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3½ dozen bottles of Santal Midy, remaining unsold in the original